Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. HO, 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILA RLPHIA.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

The New York Election Frauds, Tus timely expose of the manner in which fraudulent naturalization papers were manufactured by the wholesale in this city previous to the October election, in the interest of the Democratic party, put the Republicans on their guard; and if we suffered a partial loss in October, we were able to save the city for Grant and Colfax in November. Many persons, on the strength of the disclosures that were made, fancied that we were even ahead of New York in rascality, but the fact is that the Democratic massagers in that city were more accomplished rascals than ours, and managed to keep their pefarious operations concealed, until they accomplished their purpose, at least.

A committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the New York slection frauds has prepared a report, in which they state that the appalling frauds in the State, and especially in the city of New York, surpass anything that has been known in our past history, and that they were the result of a systematic plan of gigantic proportions, stealthily prearranged and boldly executed, not merely by degraded desperadoes, but with the direct sanction, approval, and aid of many prominent citizens and officials of New York.

Thousands of aliens frau inlently procured or were furnished with naturalization papers. by which they were enabled to register as voters and to vote in violation of law, and many hundreds of persons voted in New York city from two to forty times, or more, under assumed names, fraudul-only registered for the purpose. The grossest neglect of duty and actual connivance in the frauds, on the part of the officers and Democratic partisans attached to the courts, are shown by the report of the committee to have existed; and they declare that, from the evidence in their possession, there is no doubt that through these agencies the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York. were fraudulently elected. The committee give it as their opiniou that the existing State laws and mode of enforcing them are wholly inadequate to prevent these frauds, but that Congress has the power, and ought to exercise it, to enact laws which, if faithfully executed, will to some extent furnish protection. At present there is no law of Congress professing of naturalization are entirely inadequate.

The committee state that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Clerk, Charles E. Leow, threw every obstruction in their way, and endeavored to hinder them from prosecuting their investigation. The whole num ber of blank naturalization certificates reseived into Mr. Leow's office is shown to have been 39,000; the number issued, according to the record, was 10,070; the number of blanks remaining on hand is 4862, leaving 27,068 unaccounted for. In the three hundred and forty districts there were cast in November 156,060 votes, a number nearly as great as all the votes cast in six States of the Union.

Mayor Hoffman, now Governor of the States District Attorney A. Oakey Hall, now Mayor of New York city, Judge McCann, and other officials, rendered the most important assistance in this grand conspiracy to defeat the will of the people; and with the courts and officers of justice all controlled by men elected as Democrats, men are not only able to escape all punishment for crime, but immunity and protection were promised repeatedly to those engaged in the election frauds.

It is evident that the time has arrived when some prompt and determined measures must be adopted by Congress to put a stop to this sort of business. The Republican party has the power in its hands, and it will be recreant to its duty and will deserve to fall into contempt if it does not enact some law to punish rascals, protect honest men, and secure the purity of the ballot-box. The committee recommend the withdrawal of naturalization from the New York city courts; also, that one day be fixed for the elect on of Representatives to Congress throughout the United States; that provision be made for enabling the elections of the President and Vice-President to be contested; and that a constitutional amendment be proposed changing the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. These propositions are well enough, but they do not cover the whole ground. The whole naturalization system needs reforming, and the matter should receive the early attention of Congress, so that satisfactory laws may be enacted governing the whole United States, and put in operation before the next election.

Andrew Johnson's Seventeenth Veto. On the 19th of February, 1866, Andrew Johnson sent to Congress his first veto. Since that day barely three years have elapsed, and yet so busy has the President been in attempting to defeat the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Congress, that the message sent by him to the House of Representatives yesterday, disapproving of the Copper Tariff bill, was the seventeenth in order of its kind. In addition to these seventeen out-and-out vetoes, he has frequently protested against some of the most essential features of bills which he has signed; has per-

mitted a score or more of important bills to become laws by the lapse of the ten days within which he must return a bill with his objections to insure their effect; besides killing off quite as many more by withholding his assent until after the adjournment of the two houses, after the pocket-veto fashion.

We have before us a copper token, the size of an old-fashioned cent, which was struck off in the days of Andrew Jackson, but which is far more pertinent, in its devices and mottoes. to the times of the second Andrew. One side of the token represents the redoubtable hero of New Orleans emerging from an iron safe, with a drawn sword in one hand and a moneybag in the other, surrounded by the motto, "! take the responsibility." On the reverse is the image of a donkey, with the words "Veto" and "Roman firmness" above, and surround, ing the whole, another maxim of Andrew I -"The Constitution as I understand it." The only change in the decorations of a similar token to commemorate the achievements of Andrew II that would be needed, would be a substitution of the Capitol in rains for the iron safe, a quill for the sword, and a bundle of vetoes for the money-bag. Andrew Johnson developed his admiration

for the veto power as long ago as 1847, when, being at that time a member of the House of Representatives, he delivered a long harangue in advocacy of the constitutional right of the President to exercise this power. His biographer states that "he presented an historical outline of the exercise of the veto power, running back to the Roman republic." Doubtless, he expatiated at length upon the beauties of the system in vogue some centuries ago in the great Pelish Diet, composed of several thousand noblemen, each of whom enjoyed the rare privilege of an unqualified veto upon the action of all the others, the only manner in which such a veto could be overriden being by the assassination of the refractory legislator. In the same speech Andrew Johnson traced the history the veto power and its exercise the United States, enumerating twentyfive instances previous to 1847. Washington vetoed two bills during his administration of eight years; Madison exercised the right six times in his eight years of office; Monroe once only in the same length of time; Jackson, the illustrious founder of the modern school of "Roman firmness," objected to the passage of nine bills during his term of eight years; Tyler, the first of the latter day Apostates, was satisfied with four vetoes in four years; and Polk took advantage of his constitutional right to head off Congress three times. During the administrations which intervened between Polk and Johnson, the veto power was resorted to very seldom, and generally only in the case of appropriation bills in which nothing mere than sectional favoritism was involved. From the above facts it will be seen that, during the first half century of our history, the Presidents of the United States exercised the veto power eighteen times, in contrast with which Andrew to punish frauds in voting or conducting elec- Johnson has already done the same thing tions, and the penalties relating to certificates seventeen times in less than four years. Under these circumstances, the propriety of striking off a medal commemorative of his "Roman firmness" will be questioned by no

The Electoral College.

The result of the last Presidential election has impressed the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, Hou. Charles R. Buckalew, more strongly than ever with the necessity of securing, by a change in the laws regulating elections, or in the Constitution, representation for the Democratic minorities which were engulfed in 1860, 1864, and 1868 in the triumphant waves of Republicanism.

While we have not the slightest desire to assist Mr. Buckalew's endeavors to maintain a precarious existence for the Democratic party, despite its condemnation by the patriotic instincts and popular judgment of the nation, we have no objection to presenting to our readers, in a condensed form, the leading ideas in his speech of the 17th, in which he earnestly and ably advocated his favorite

Mr. Buckalew demonstrated that under the present system it is not only possible to elect a President who does not obtain a clear maiority over all his competitors, but that a President may be chosen who receives a much smaller number of votes than his unsuccessful competitor. As an illustration, he adduced the fact that Adams was elected in 1824, although General Jackson received more popular votes than his two principal competitors, Adams and Crawford, combined. He also referred to the fact, that although in 1860 Douglas received 1,375,157 votes, being the second candidate on the list; and although Bell received but 590,631 votes, and Breckinridge 847,953, if the election had gone to the House Douglas could not have been voted for there, because he had received fewer electoral votes than either of his competitors, and that the House, as then constituted, would have elected either Bell or Breckinridge, thus defeating Lincoln as well as Douglas.

The remedy usually proposed is a direct popular vote for President and Vice-President, which would dispense altogether with the present antiquated and cumbersome machinery of the electoral colleges. Mr. Buckalew, however, contends that, notwithstanding the justice of such a change, it is impracticable, on account of the tenacity with which the smaller States cling to the enhanced political importance and power they acquire through their Senatorial electors; and that they will forever refuse to voluntarily ratify an amendment of the Constitution which would diminish their influence in the great

quadrennial combats of conflicting parties. The remedy he proposes is, that Congressional electors shall be chosen by the respective districts as Congressmen are now chosen, instead of being elected on general State

ticks ts. Te make this change uniform, it would be necessary that the power now vested in the State Legislatures of prescribing the manner in which electors are chosen should be transferred, by a constitutional amendment, to Congress, and that Congress should then provide by law for the adoption of the proposed new system in every State.

The practical effect of this new system would be that in Presidential elections, no matter who would be the favorite candidate of Pennsylvania as a State, Lancaster county would be sure to cast one electoral vote for the Republican nominee, and Berks county as certain to vote for the standard-bearer of the Democracy; and that the votes of the Congressional electors would closely correspond with the political complexion of Congressional dele-

The Clerical Difficulty at Auburn. THE telegraph announces that great excitement prevailed at a Catholic church in Auburn, New York, on Sunday last, in consequence of the determination of a large proportion of the congregation to resist the action of Bishop McQuaid in removing a favorite old pastor, O'Flaherty, and installing a new appointee, named Kavanagh. When the latter attempted to discharge the du'ies of his priestly office, a portion of the crowd pushed their way to the altar, and taking the priest by the arm, led him out of the church. The Bishop, who was present, tried in vain to enforce his authority. and the interposition of the deposed priest was apparently necessary to prevent a violent assault upon his nominal successor. After Bishop McQuaid and his protégé had left the church, a meeting of one thousand Catholics was held, which strongly condemned the action of the Bishop and insisted upon the retention of their old pastor, Father O'Flaherty. The meeting also resolved to appeal from the Bishop to the highest eccleslastical authorities of the country, or, if necessary, to the Pope himself.

Similar occurrences which occasionally transpire in different portions of the United States, indicate that American Catholicism, like all other religious in this country, is imbucd with the liberal and independent spirit pervading every ramification of American ciety, and that no attachment to the doctrines, the traditions, or the authorities of the Church will prevent energetic resistance to any ecclesiastical action which is deemed un-

just or tyrannical by indignant congregations. The Catholic Church is increasing in numbers and wealth in this country with wonderrapidity. Its ranks are constantly awelled by the never-ceasing waves of emigration, and occasionally converts are gathered in from other denominations. But the continuance of this prosperity is contingent, in a large degree, upon the preservation of harmonious relations between the ruling powers the Church and the respective congregations. Unquestioning obedience cannot be uniformly obtained by ecclesiastical pressure; and there are thousands of American Catholies who would even brave the terrors of excommunication before they would voluntarily obey decrees which they deemed arbitrary or unjust.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP er roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONA'EDGLYARIN TABLETOFSOLIDIFIED
GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin deli-GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin deli-cately soft and beautiful. It is originfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Soap. For sale by all Druccius. A. & G. A. WRIGHT. all Druggists, A & G. A WRIGH No. 624 CHESNUT St.

NOTICE, -I AM NO LONGER EXbental Association, Persons wishing teeth ex-tracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Charges suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroms and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO.,

No. 205 N NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street,

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

> IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, February 25.

Subject-"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS." Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cants. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 (hesnut street.

JAMES E. MURDOCH

Has been engaged to give one of his
UNEQUALLED READINGS,
embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and
the Mocern Poets, at
MORTON HALL,
HAVSRFORD Street, above Forty-first,
West Pilladelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1863,
Tickets 50 cents, To be obtained at Trumpler's
Music Store, No. 574; Market street; Jos. K. Cullo's
Drug Store, Forty first and Market streets; and at the
Hall on the evening of the Brading
Loors open at 7M o'clock; commence at 8, [2 20 51]

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE .- APPLIcations for the situation of Assistant Suberin-tendent of the White D-partment of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the third day of March next.

JAMES J. BARCLAY.

2 23tutbest No 3 ATHEN EUM BUILDING

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days receding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day Mr. JAMES W. ROALLISTER was unanimously elected Secretary.
WILLIAM GREEN. WILLIAM GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSION PRESS No. 300 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders and ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, March 5 at 12 o'clock, noon,

2373t
W. D. COMESYS,
Becretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemeters We juvice all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and al particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold ar-

ready for delivery.

RICHABD VAUX. President.

PETERA KEYSER, Vice-President.

MARTIN LANDEN BERJER, Treasurer.

MICHAEL NISBET. Secretary

Ill Sm

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain from in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The from in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to earlich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 24 tuthist

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO when you earn it and the way to save it laby door log a portion of it weekly to the old FRANKLIN AVING FUND, So. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut money in large or small amounts re-ceived, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily in the sto 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 80°c!cok, Carbo Carbwall DER.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS. ASHCHOFT'S Rai way, Stramship and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 123 S. FOUR th Street Seam and Water Gauges, Improved Sacry Valves and Low Water Indicators for preventing strambuler explosions, and every variety of Engineer

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemiet. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN NO. 502 ARCH Street, EVANS. No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 24 tuthistt

WHAT AN "X" WILL DO.

A ten dollar note Almost too good to be true.
What shocking low price! It's certainly pice, What a ten dollar bill will do.

We're happy to sing Of the coats for spring That Rockbill & Wilson keep; We're also glad That folks can be clad

In garments so good and cheap You can put on your back A ten-dollar sack. And, the fun of the thing,

It's so cheap that we sing What a ten dollar bill can do. Yes, surely I will! faten dollar bill Will buy me a fine Spring Sack, I'll hurry and call At the GREAT BROWN HALL,

And put my "X" on my back. The goods are ready for you, gentlemen Come and step into them. Only tea doisers for the most desirable Spring Overcoats you can want. Melton, silk-mixed, and all the other mixtures and compositions. Everything else chesp in preportion. Winter stock disappear-

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

ing, at prices to suit everybody.

Nes. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

PHILADELPHIA.

PROVIDENCE Washington Insurance

RHODE ISLAND,

On First January, 1869

. FIRST.	
Capital Stock	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	158,000 00 267-22 21,560 25 8,308 05

Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Morigages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which than one year's interest due Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year...
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market

value. Bank stocks:-

Missouri Bonas.

Par Value. \$50 Market Vuine. \$56 33,600.00 Interest on investments due and un-

Amount of losses during the year, ad-Amount of do, declared and not due., 12,500 00 Amount of all other claims sgainst the Com'y contested or otherwise—about 1,000:00 Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks...

FOURTH. Amount of Cash Premiums received 155,349 54 Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums ... Income from all other sources, specify-

ing what sources-Rente. FIFTH. Amount of Losses paid during the 11 108 19 paid or unpaid... Amount of dividends declared during Amount of divicends paid.....

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company.

Amount of Losses due and unpaid.... Amount of taxes paid by Company 12,192 11 Amount of all other expenses and ex-pany's stock per share.. Par Value, Market Value,

11,993 00

JOHN KINGSBURY, President. WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.

SABINE & ALLEN,

AGENTS.

N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT. 2 23 tothe6t PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S, FIFTH Street. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER South THIRTERNTH Street 19 23 60

FEAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE. - THOMAS & SONS'
Sale. - Very Valuable Business Stand. Turce story Brick Store and Dwelling, known
as Miller's Hotel, S. E. corner of Front and
Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward, On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be
sold at public sale, at the Paliadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story oress brice building, known as Miller's Hotel, and lot of ground (composed of three configurations and lot of ground (composed of three configurations) situate at the southeast corner of Front and Harrison street. Niceteenth ward; thence extending eastwardly along Harrison street 35 feet 9½ inches; thence further along the same, southeast, 74 feet 3 inches; thence southwast 46 feet 1½ inches to a point; thence southwast 45 feet 1½ inches to a point; thence southwast 45 feet 1½ inches to a point; thence west 71 feat 6½ inches to Front stree; thence along the same 83 feet to the piace of beginning. The other lot, attuate on the east side of Front street, 83 feet south of Harrison street; 18 feet front, and in change, all that large and valuable the south of Harrison street; 18 feet front, and in depth or the north line 71 eet 6% inches, and in on the south line 83 feet 12% inches; and the other, situate on the southerly side of Harrison street. 117 feet 3% inches west of Leib street; 16 feet front, and in depth on the west line 45 feet. 12% thebes, and on the case for feet 10% trebus to 13% Inches, and on the east 50 feet 10% inches to the reas end of the Front street lots. The house is well and substantially built of press brick; contains 36 rooms, and has sit the modern conveniences; gas, with fixtures, which are in-cluded in the sate free of charge; bath, but and cold water, furnace, cooking range, large bar and fixtures, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-

Terms-\$5000 may remain on morigage, Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

The above is an excellent business stand, directly opposite the New York Ballroad Depot.

see plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 27 m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sis.

REAL ESTATE. THO MAN Large Lot, Sale. Two Brick Buildings and Large Lot, Tweifth street, between Ozden and Myrtle Tweifth street, between Ozden and Myrtle REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phila-delphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements there an erected, situate on the east side of Twelith street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets, Fourteen h warr containing in front on Tweifth street 78 feet 97 Inches, and extending in depth on the north side along Ogden street 77 feet 9 inches, and on the south side along Myrile street 66 feet 5 inches, and in width on the rear end 78 feet The improvements are a two-story brick build-ing fronting on Twelfth street, and a two story brick building on Ogden street. It has been occupied as a pork packing establishment, and lately for the rectifying business,

Terms-\$5500 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 678 N.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St. REAL ESTATE - THOMAS & SONS Saie,—On Tue-day, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described

properties, viz.—
No. 1.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 922
Sartsin street, south of Girard avenue, between
Eleventh and Twelfth streets.—All that threestory brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situace on the west side of Sartain street, 356 feet 6 inches south of Girard avenue, No. 922; containing in front on Sartain street 15 feet 9 inches (including half of a 234 feet wide asley), and in depth 47 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc.

Terms—\$1500 may remain on mortgage.
No. 2,-Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 561
Lebigh avenue, Nineteenth ward.—All that three story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the southwest side of Lenigh avenue 32 feet 7% inches southeast of Trenton avenue Nineteenth ward; 16 feet front, 120 feet deep to 4 feet wide alley. It has gas, range, etc. Terms—\$1200 may remain on mortgage, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctionee

REAL ESTATE -THOMAS & SONS REAL ESTATE -THOMAS & SONS' Sale, -Business Stand, -Modern Three-sory Brick Store and Dweiling, northwest corner Nineteenth and Thompson streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphi a Ex-change, all that modern three story brick mes-suage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Thompson streets, containing in front on Nineteenth street 18 feet and extending in depth along Thompson street 72 feet, including on the west end part of an alley 3 feet wide, leading into Thompson street. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has gas,

bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Terms-\$2400 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 m 613 Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street REAL ESTATE — THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large lot and two modern three-story brick dwellings. Nos. 1129 and 1131 Catharine street, corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869 at 12 O'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate at the REAL ESTATE - THOMAS & SONS northeast corner of Twelfth and Catharine streets; containing in front on Twelfth street 50 feet, and extending in depth along Catharine street 100 feet to Temple street. The improve-ments are two three story brick dwellings, with two-story back buildings, fronting on Catha-rine street, Nos. 1129 and 1131; they have marble mantels, gas, bath, etc. Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—\$5000 may remain on mor gage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
22327 m 6 Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very desirable Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 2025 Locust street, west of Twentieth street, 32 feet front. On Thesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all thatvery desirable two-story brick stable and coach bouse, situate on the porth side o'clock. coach house, situate on the north side of Locus street, west of Twentleth street, No. 2025; the lot entaining in front on Locust street 32 seet, and extending in depth 50 feet. It has the accomdations for six horses and four carriages; coachman's room, harness room, hay and straw lott, gas throughout, stone pavement floor in carrage room, bydrant, drainage to stalls, etc

Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1730 Spruce street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
223 27 m6 Nos, 159 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick Dweiling, No. 15/9 Reed street, west of Filteenth street. On Tuesday, Maron 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange. PEREMPTORY SALE-THOMAS & all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildleg and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Reed street, 72 feet west of Fifteenth street, No. 1509, containing in front on Reed street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Fifteenth street. The house contains II rooms has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Terms—\$1500 may remain on morigage, Sale

absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers,
2 23 27 mb63 Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND STEINWAY & SONS' GRANI FE T (square and apright Plancs, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, \$115 Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautini VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 12 I tuths am

INSTRUCTION.

H. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SUROUL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street, 126 lm*

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND IS KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND, LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Mossrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th inst., ou is well known to the citizens of Polladelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valu-

able and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condi-

> Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 18th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 80 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all 'my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, aifd watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK. with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING

CHAMPION SAFES.

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

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